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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. APRIL 8, 1854.

NO. 14.

"CAST THY BREAD UPON THE WATERS, AND AFTER MANY DAYS IT WILL RETURN UNTO THEE."

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And unto thee it will return;
This glorious truth by wiseman said,
Ye sons of earth be quick to learn!

But ah! how few 'mong sons of man,
Unselfish acts of kindness do;
Or seem to know their MAKER'S plan,
That sure rewards from virtue flow!

Yet the humblest creatures here below,
Even loathsome worms that crawl the ground;
The voice—the hand, of kindness know,
Of cruelty, can feel the wound.

Your every act let kindness rule,
And anger ne'er thy bosom swell;
Adversity's a worldly school,
Within whose rooms we all may dwell.

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That they oh man, should do to thee.
Let life be measured by its good,
And not by works of vanity.

Toronto, 3rd April, 1854.

C. M. D.

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A young girl, the only daughter of a poor widow, removed from the country to Philadelphia to earn her living by covering umbrellas. She was very handsome, with glossy black hair, large beaming eyes, and "lips like wet coral." She was just at that susceptible age when youth, ripening into womanhood, when the soul begins to be pervaded by that restless principle which impels poor human souls to seek perfection in union.

At a hotel, near the store for which she worked, an English traveller, called Lord Henry Stuart, had taken lodgings. He was a strikingly handsome man, and of princely carriage. As this distinguished stranger passed to and from his hotel, he encountered the umbrella girl, and was attracted by her uncommon beauty. He easily traced her to the store, where he soon after went to purchase an umbrella: this was followed up by presents of flowers, chats by the way-side, and invitations to walk or ride; all of which were gratefully accepted by the unsuspecting rustic; for she was innocent of the dangers of a city as were the squirrels of her native fields. He was merely playing game for temporary excitement. She, with a head full of romance, and a heart melting under the influence of love, was unconsciously, endangering the happiness of her whole life.

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On the eventful Fourth of July, she came out in her new dress. Lord Henry complimented her upon her elegant appearance; but she was not happy. On their way to the garden he talked to her in a manner which she did not comprehend. Perceiving this, he spoke more explicitly. The guileless young creature stopped, looked in his face with a mournful reproach, and burst into tears. The nobleman took her hand kindly, and said, "My dear, are you an innocent girl?"

"I am, I am," she cried, with convulsive sobs. "O, what have I ever done, or said, that you should ask me such a question?"

The evident sincerity of her words stirred the deep fountain of his better nature. "If you are innocent," said he, "God forbid that I should make you otherwise. But you accepted my invitation and presents so readily, that I supposed you understood me."

"What could I understand," said she, "except that you intend to make me your wife?"

Though reared amid the proudest distinctions of rank, he felt no inclination to smile. He blushed and was silent. The heartless conventionalities of the world stood rebuked in the presence of affectionate simplicity. He conveyed her to her humble home, and bade her farewell, with a thankful consciousness that he had done no irretrievable injury to her future prospects. The remembrance of her would soon be to him as the recollection of last year's butterflies. With her, the wound was deep. In the solitude of her chamber, she wept, in bitterness of heart, over her ruined air-castles, and that dress, which she had stolen to make an appearance befitting his pride! Oh, what if she should be discovered! And would not the heart of her poor widowed mother break, if she should ever know that her child was a thief!

Alas! her wretched foreboding proved too true. The silk was traced to her, she was arrested on the way to the store, and dragged to prison. There she refused all nourishment, and wept incessantly. On the fourth day, the keeper called upon Mr. Isaac T. Hopper, and informed him that there was a young girl in prison, who appeared to be utterly friendless, and determined to die by starvation. The kind-hearted friend immediately went to her assistance. He found her lying on the floor of the cell, with her face buried in her hands, sobbing as if her heart would break. He tried to comfort her, but could obtain no answer.

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After a long time spent in affectionate entreaty, she leaned her young head on his friendly shoulder, and sobbed out. "Oh, I wish I was dead. What will my poor mother say when she knows of my disgrace?"

"Perhaps we can manage that she never shall know it," replied he. Alluring her by this hope, he gradually obtained from her, the whole story of her acquaintance with the nobleman. He bade her be comforted, and take nourishment for he would see that the silk was paid for, and the prosecution withdrawn.

He went immediately to her employer, and told him the story. "This is her first offence," said he. "The girl is young, and she is the only child of a poor widow. Give her a chance to retrieve this one false step and she may be restored to society a useful and honoured woman. I will see that thou art paid for the silk." The man readily agreed to withdraw the prosecution, and said he would have dealt otherwise by the girl, if he had known all the circumstances. "Thou shouldst have inquired into the merits of the case," replied Friend Hopper. "By this kind of thoughtlessness, many a young creature is driven into the downward path, who might easily have been saved."

The kind-hearted man next proceeded to the hotel, and with Quaker simplicity of speech, inquired for Henry Stuart. The servant said his lordship had not yet risen. "Tell him my business is of importance," said Friend Hopper. The servant soon returned and conducted him to the chamber.

The nobleman appeared surprised that a stranger in the Quaker costume should thus intrude upon his luxuriant privacy. When he heard his errand, he blushed deeply, and frankly admitted the truth of the girl's statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to bear testimony against the selfishness and sin of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner, that the young man's heart was touched. He excused himself by saying he would not have tampered with the girl if he had known her to be virtuous. "I have done many wrong things," said he, "but, thank God no betrayal of confiding innocence weighs on my conscience. I have always esteemed it the basest act of which man is capable." The imprisonment of the poor girl, and the situation in which she had been found distressed him greatly. When Friend Hopper represented that the silk had been stolen for his sake, that the girl had thereby lost profitable employment, and was obliged to return to her distant home, to avoid the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty dollar note, and offered it to pay her expenses.

"Nay," said Isaac. "Thou art a very rich man I presume. I see in thy hand a large roll of such notes. She is the daughter of a poor widow, and thou hast been the means of doing her a great injury. Give me another."

Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note, and smiled as he said, "I am glad to see that thou art a very rich man."

"Farewell, friend though much to blame in that affair, thou hast behaved nobly. May'st thou be blessed in domestic life, and trifle no more with the feelings of poor girls; not even with those whom others have betrayed and deserted."

When the girl was arrested she had sufficient presence of mind to assume a false name, and by that means her true name was kept out of the newspapers. "I did this," said she, "for my poor mother's sake." With the money given by Lord Stuart the silk was paid for, and she was sent home to her mother well provided with clothing. Her name and place of residence remained a secret in the breast of her benefactor.

Years after these events had transpired, a lady called at Friend Hopper's house, and asked to see him. When he entered the room he found a handsomely dressed young matron, with a blooming boy five or six years old. She rose quickly to meet him, and her voice choked as she said, "Friend Hopper, do you know me?" He replied that he did not. She fixed her tearful eyes earnestly upon him, and said, "You once helped me in great distress." But the good missionary had helped too many in distress to be able to recollect her without precise information. With a tremulous voice, she bade her son go into the next room for a few minutes; then dropping on her knees, she hid her face in her lap, and sobbed out, "I am the girl who stole the silk. Oh, where should I have been if it had not been for you?"

When her emotion had somewhat calmed, she told him that she had married a highly respectable man, a senator of his native state. Being on a visit in friend Hopper's vicinity, she had again and again passed his dwelling, looking wistfully at the windows to catch a sight of him, but when she attempted to enter her courage failed.

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THE DREAM-WARNING.

A remarkable circumstance is related by Mrs. Catherine Crowe, in the *Night Side of Nature*, as having occurred at Odessa, in the year 1842. An old blind man, named Michel, had, for many years been accustomed to get his living by seating himself every morning on a bench in one of the timber yards, with a wooden bowl at his feet, into which the passengers cast their alms. This long continued practice had made him well-known to the inhabitants, and, as he was believed to have been formerly a soldier, his blindness was attributed to the numerous wounds he had received in battle. For his own part he spoke little, and never contradicted this opinion. One night Michel, by some accident fell in with a little girl of ten years of age, named Pawleska, who was trembling and on the verge of perishing with cold and hunger. The man took her home, and she told him that she had



Canadian Literary Gem.

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Lord Henry invited her to visit the public gardens on the Fourth of July. In the simplicity of her heart, she believed all his flattering profes-

sions, and considered herself the bride elect; she therefore, accepted the invitation with innocent frankness. But she had no dress fit to appear in, on such a public occasion, with a gentleman of high rank, whom she naturally supposed, was to be her future husband. While these thoughts revolved in her mind, her eyes were, unfortunately, attracted by a beautiful piece of silk, belonging to her employer.—Could she not take it, without being seen, and pay for it secretly, when she had earned money enough? The temptation conquered her in a moment of weakness. She concealed the silk, and conveyed it to her lodgings. It was the first thing she had ever stolen, and her remorse was painful. She would have carried it back, but dreaded discovery. She was not sure that her repentance would be met in a spirit of forgiveness.

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"Leave us alone," said he to the keeper. "Perhaps she will speak to me if there is no one to hear." When they were alone together, he put back her hair from her temples, laid his hand on

her beautiful head, and then said, in low soothing tones. "My child consider me as thy father. Tell me all thou hast done. If thou hast taken the silk, let me know all about it. I will do for thee as I would for my own daughter, and doubt not I can help thee out of this difficulty."

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Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note, and smiled as he said, "You understand your business well. But you have acted nobly I reverence you for it. If you ever visit England, come and see me. I will give you a cordial welcome and treat you like a nobleman."

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THE DREAM-WARNING.

A remarkable circumstance is related by Mrs. Catherine Crew, in the *Night Side of Nature*, as having occurred at Oakes, in the year 1842. An old blind man named Michel, had for many years been accustomed to get his living by seating himself every morning on a bench in one of the timber yards with a wooden bowl at his feet, into which the passengers cast their alms. This long continued practice had made him well-known to the inhabitants; and as he was believed to have seen formerly a soldier, his blindness was attributed to the numerous wounds he had received in battle. For his own part he spoke little, and never contradicted this opinion. One night Michel, by some accident fell in with a little girl of ten years, named Pawieska, who was friendless and on the verge of perishing with cold and hunger. The old man took her home and adopted her, and from that time instead of sitting in the timber yard, he went about the streets in her company, asking alms at the doors of houses. The child called him "father," and they were extremely happy together. But when they had pursued this mode of

about five years a misfortune befel them. A theft having been committed in a house which they had visited in the morning, Pawleska was suspected and arrested, and the blind man was left once more alone. But, instead of resuming his former habits, he now disappeared altogether; and, this circumstance causing the suspicion to extend to him, the girl was brought before the magistrate to be interrogated with regard to his probable place of concealment.

'Do you know where Michel is?' inquired the magistrate.

'He is dead!' replied she, shedding a torrent of tears.

As the girl had been shut up for three days without any means of obtaining information from without, this answer, together with her unfeigned distress, naturally excited considerable surprise.

'Who told you he was dead?' they inquired.

'Nobody.'

'Then how can you know it?'

'I saw him killed?'

'But you have never been out of prison?'

'But I know it nevertheless!'

'But how was that possible? Explain what you mean!'

'I cannot. All I can say is, that I saw him killed.'

'When was he killed, and how?'

'It was the night I was arrested.'

'That cannot be; he was alive when you were seized!'

'Yes he was; he was killed one hour after that—they stabbed him with a knife!'

'Where were you then?'

'I can't tell, but I saw it.'

The confidence with which the girl asserted what seemed to her hearers impossible and absurd, disposed them to imagine that she was either really insane, or pretending to be so; so leaving Michael aside, they proceeded to interrogate her about the robbery, asking her if she was guilty?'

'Oh no!' she replied.

'Then how came the property to be found about you?'

'I don't know; I saw nothing but the murder.'

'But there are no grounds for supposing that Michel is dead; his body has not been found.'

'It is in the aqueduct,' replied the girl.

'And do you know who slew him?' inquired the magistrate.

'Yes; it was a woman. Michel was walking very slowly after I was taken from him. A woman came behind him with a large kitchen knife; but he heard her, and turned round; and then the woman flung a piece of grey stuff over his head, and struck him repeatedly with the knife. The grey stuff was much stained with blood.—Michel fell at the eighth blow; and the woman dragged the body to the aqueduct, and let it fall in without ever lifting the stuff which stuck to his face.'

As it was easy to verify these latter assertions, they despatched people to the spot; and there the body was found, with the piece of stuff over his head, exactly as she had described. But when they asked her how she knew all this, she could only answer, 'I do not know.'

'But you know who killed him?' said the magistrate.

'Not exactly; it is the same woman that put out his eyes; but, perhaps he will tell me her name to-night; and if he does, I will tell it to you.'

'Who do you mean by *he*?—'Why, Michel, to be sure!'

During the following night, without allowing her to suspect their intention, they watched her; and it was observed that she never lay down, but sat upon her bed in a lethargic slumber. Her body was quite motionless, except at intervals, when this repose was interrupted by violent nervous shocks which pervaded her whole frame.—On the following day, the moment she was brought before the judge, she declared that she was now able to tell them the name of the assassin.

'But stay,' said the magistrate; 'did Michel never tell you, when he was alive, how he lost his sight?'

'No; but the morning before I was arrested he promised me to do so; and that was the cause of his death.'

'How could that be?' inquired the magistrate.

'Last night Michel came to me, and he pointed to the man hidden behind the scaffold on which

street that leads down to the harbour, he entered the third house on the right.'

'What is the name of the street?'

'I don't know, but the house is one story lower than the adjoining ones. Luck told Catherine what he had heard, and she proposed to him to assassinate Michel, but he refused, saying, 'It was bad enough to have burnt out his eyes fifteen years before, whilst he was asleep at your door, and to have kidnapped I'm into the country.' Then I went to ask charity, and Catherine put a piece of plate into my pocket, that I might be arrested; then she hid herself behind the aqueduct to wait for Michel and she killed him.'

'But, since you say all this, why did you keep the plate? Why didn't you give information?'

'But I didn't see it then. Michel showed it to me last night.'

'But what should induce Catherine to do this?'

'Michel was her husband, and she had forsaken him to come to Odessa and marry again. One night, fifteen years ago, she saw Michel, who had come to see her. She slipped hastily into her room, and Michel, who thought she had not seen him, sat down at the door to watch, but he fell asleep, and then Luck burnt out his eyes, and carried him to a distance.'

'And is it Michel who has told you this?'

'Yes; he came, very pale and covered with blood; and he took me by the hands and showed me all this with his fingers.'

Upon this, Luck and Catherine were arrested, and it was ascertained that she had actually been married to Michel in the year 1819, at Kherson. They at first denied the accusation; but Pawleska insisted, and they subsequently confessed the crime.

When they communicated the circumstances of the confession to Pawleska, she said, 'I was told it last night.' This affair naturally excited great interest, and people all round the neighbourhood hastened into the city to learn the sentence.

Ladies' Department.

GOD REVEALED IN HIS WORKS.

This noble pine that rears its head to greet the sky,
Those leafless trees that grace the forest night,
Upon the earth, this snow, so pure, so white,
The glorious hues of sunset, dazzling bright,
Proclaim the Lord;

The midday sun, arrayed in richest gold,
The whistling wind, so dreary and so cold,
The howling storm that stirs this wintry scene,
The bitter frost, the poor so hard doth deem,
Do tell of heaven.

The meanest flowret, with its simple hue,
The coloured rainbow in its home of blue,
The humble bird that lifts its modest voice,
With warble sweet, that summer birds rejoice,
Praise the Lord.

The little rill that ripples through the mead,
The spreading river, with its angry speed,
The placid lake that in the sunshine gleams,
The mighty ocean, where the tempest screams,
Proclaim the Lord.

The silver moon, displaying her soft light,
The blinking stars, with all their radiance bright,
The darkness, still and solemn in the gloom,
Awaking thoughts that whisper of the tomb,
Do tell of heaven.

This wondrous world, the things that it adorn,
So beautiful the hand of God did form;
His care for every life He did create,
His love for man, though in a fallen state,
Proclaim that God is love.

Mrs. CAROLINE DUNN.
Woodstock, 21st March, 1854.

The ladies are at work in England, in right earnest.

BIRMINGHAM LADIES' TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A few months ago we announced the formation of a National Ladies' Temperance Association at London. The names of the ladies, acting as the officers of that association, gave every promise that the cause would be ably vindicated and energetically advocated by them. We have great satisfaction to announce the formation, at Birmingham, of a Ladies' Temperance Association, from which we anticipate much benefit to our cause. The following are extracts from their appeal, which has just been issued. We would express our earnest hope that similar societies will speedily

"This new association of Ladies is formed with the view of calling attention to the destruction of domestic happiness in this country, which may be traced to intemperance; and they appeal to those around them, as to whether the hope and brightness of our English homes be not dimmed by the drinking habits which prevail? They ask, shall we use no effort to awaken sensibility, to arouse energy, and to combine action against this insidious foe? In the houses of the affluent the evil prevails! In the dwellings of the middle classes the injury extends! And in the poor man's home, who amongst us shall estimate the curse? Throughout the length and breadth of the land, how are all our efforts for the improvement of our fellow creatures paralyzed by the effects of strong drink? How large the number it keeps from ever entering a place of worship, and how rare to find even the congregation exempt from its pernicious influence. Where is the public institution that does not proclaim, with a thousand witnesses, the ravages of intemperance? And where the district visitor that would not find, on an investigation of the miseries and misfortunes that meet her ear, that nearly all of them are to be referred to the drinking customs of society? "They are anxious to commence and carry on their efforts with kindness and candour; sensible of difficulties, and alive to objections, yet trusting to the Divine blessing, they are not dismayed, fully believing, whilst such an evil as intemperance is at their doors, the very spirit of Christian love dictates entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks."—*Bristol English Herald.*

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Female Beauty in Old England and New England.—It is generally allowed that there is more of what is chiselled beauty in America than in Europe—that the features of the women are finer and the head more classical. But here ends the triumph of our sisters of the West: their busts are far inferior to those we admire at home, and a certain attention in the whole figure gives the idea of fragility and decay. And this idea is correct. What they want is soundness of constitution: and, in consequence of this want, their finely cut faces taken generally, are pale instead of fair, and sallow, when they should be rosy. In Old England, a woman, in the prime of her attraction at 35, and she frequently remains almost stationary till 50, or else declines gradually and gracefully, like a beautiful day melting into a lovely evening. In America, 25 is the farewell line of beauty in woman, beyond which comes decay; at 35 she looks weary and worn, her flat chest symbolizing the collapsed heart within; and at 40, you see in her thin and haggard features all the marks of premature age.—*English paper.*

This is not true. We have seen thousands of American and Canadian women hale and hearty at 35 and 40, and beautiful too.—*EDITOR SON.*

TALL CROWING.—There is evidently fowl on exhibition at Barnum's National Poultry Show, which has been out of its shell sometime. The New York Journal of Commerce, a staid commercial sheet and not given to stretching, thus describes the king of the barn yard:—"The monarch of the exhibition is an immense Shanghai rooster; and he is assigned a cage by himself probably by virtue of his immense proportions. When his neck is fully extended, he measures upwards of five feet in height, and almost rivals the stuffed ostrich, which looks askance at him from the opposite side. To speak hyperbolically, this fellow has a comb like the prize beefsteaks one sees in the restaurant windows; his spurs, like the horns of a two year old steer; his crow, like the steam whistle of a 15 horse engine; and to see the little feather legged roosters around him look aghast and drop their wings, is highly suggestive of the appearance of a bevy of 'Short Boys' at the appearance of the Chief of Police."

Puzzling a Doctor.—Dr. M., an army surgeon, was very fond of a joke, (if not perpetrated at his own expense) and moreover had great contempt for citizen officers, who were renowned more for their courage than their scholarship. One day at mess, when the decanter had performed sundry strange and novel perambulations on the table, Captain S., a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the doctor, who had been very severe in his remarks on the literary deficiency of some of the new officers, Dr. M., are you acquainted with Capt. G.—? Yes, I know him well, replied the Doctor; he was one of the new set. But

mence guessing, said S. K., a double t. No. Ka, a, double L. No. Ka, a, t, c. No, try again, C, a, double t. No, that's not the way, you have lost the wager. Well then, said the Doctor, with much petulence of manner, how does he spell it? Why he spells it c, a, t, replied S., with the utmost gravity, amid the roars of the mess. Almost choking with rage, the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming: Captain S., I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner.



Youth's Department.

SWEET ALICE IS DEAD.

BY LILLIAN MAY.

Softly lying,
Where the sighing
Of the wintry wind is loud,
She is sleeping,
In the keeping
Of her little snowy shroud.

In her silent chambers lonely,
Sits the mother all the while
Thinking of the eyes that only
Looked upon her but to smile.

Broken hearted,
Hope departed
From the sunlight of the sky,
For she never
Thought that ever
Aught so beautiful could die.

Sunny tresses
That she presses
To her broken heart to-day,
Softly lightly,
Daily nightly,
Brightly ye were wont to play.

Oh, the mother's heart is breaking!
She can neither smile nor speak,
For the roses know no waking
On her little darling cheek.

She is straying—
She is playing,
Where diviner breezes blow—
She is singing,
To the ringing
Of the angel lyres, I know.

—Hartford Republican.

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RIDDLES.

Which travels at the greatest speed heat or

he now disappeared altogether, and this glance causing the suspicion to extend to him, the girl was brought before the magistrate to be interrogated with regard to his probable place of concealment.

'Do you know where Michel is?' inquired the magistrate.

'He is dead!' replied she, shedding a torrent of tears.

As the girl had been shut up for three days without any means of obtaining information from without, this answer, together with her unfeigned distress, naturally excited considerable surprise.

'Who told you he was dead?' they inquired.

'Nobody.'

'Then how can you know it?'

'I saw him killed!'

'But you have never been out of prison?'

'But I know it nevertheless!'

'But how was that possible? Explain what you mean!'

'I cannot. All I can say is, that I saw him killed.'

'When was he killed, and how?'

'It was the night I was arrested.'

'That cannot be; he was alive when you were seized!'

'Yes he was; he was killed one hour after that—they stabbed him with a knife!'

'Where were you then?'

'I can't tell, but I saw it.'

The confidence with which the girl asserted what seemed to her hearers impossible and absurd, disposed them to imagine that she was either really insane, or pretending to be so; so leaving Michael aside, they proceeded to interrogate her about the robbery, asking her if she was guilty?'

'Oh no!' she replied.

'Then how came the property to be found about you?'

'I don't know; I saw nothing but the murder.'

'But there are no grounds for supposing that Michel is dead; his body has not been found.'

'It is in the aqueduct,' replied the girl.

'And do you know who slew him?' inquired the magistrate.

'Yes; it was a woman. Michel was walking very slowly after I was taken from him. A woman came behind him with a large kitchen knife; but he heard her, and turned round; and then the woman flung a piece of grey stuff over his head, and struck him repeatedly with the knife. The grey stuff was much stained with blood.—Michel fell at the eighth blow; and the woman dragged the body to the aqueduct, and let it fall in without ever lifting the stuff which stuck to his face.'

As it was easy to verify these latter assertions, they despatched people to the spot; and there the body was found, with the piece of stuff over his head, exactly as she had described. But when they asked her how she knew all this, she could only answer, 'I do not know.'

'But you know who killed him?' said the magistrate.

'Not exactly; it is the same woman that put out his eyes; but, perhaps he will tell me her name to-night; and if he does, I will tell it to you.'

'Who do you mean by *he*?—'Why, Michel, to be sure!'

During the following night, without allowing her to suspect their intention, they watched her; and it was observed that she never lay down, but sat upon her bed in a lethargic slumber. Her body was quite motionless, except at intervals, when this repose was interrupted by violent nervous shocks which pervaded her whole frame.—On the following day, the moment she was brought before the judge, she declared that she was now able to tell them the name of the assassin.

'But stay,' said the magistrate; 'did Michael never tell you, when he was alive, how he lost his sight?'

'No; but the morning before I was arrested he promised me to do so; and that was the cause of his death.'

'How could that be?' inquired the magistrate.

'Last night Michel came to me, and he pointed to the man hidden behind the scaffolding on which he and I had been sitting. He showed me the man listening to us, when he said, 'I'll tell you all about that to-night,' and then this man —'

'Do you know the name of this man?'

'It is Luck; he went afterwards to a broad

he had heard, and she proposed to him to assassinate Michel, but he refused, saying, 'It was bad enough to have burnt out his eyes fifteen years before, whilst he was asleep at your door, and to have kidnapped him into the country.' Then I went to ask charity, and Catherine put a piece of plate into my pocket, that I might be arrested; then she hid herself behind the aqueduct to wait for Michel, and she killed him.'

'But, since you say all this, why did you keep the plate? Why didn't you give information?'

'But I didn't see it then. Michel showed it to me last night.'

'But what should induce Catherine to do this?'

'Michel was her husband, and she had forsaken him to come to Odessa and marry again. One night, fifteen years ago, she saw Michel, who had come to see her. She slipped hastily into her room, and Michel, who thought she had not seen him, sat down at the door to watch, but he fell asleep, and then Luck burnt out his eyes, and carried him to a distance.'

'And is it Michel who has told you this?'

'Yes; he came, very pale and covered with blood; and he took me by the hands and showed me all this with his fingers.'

Upon this, Luck and Catherine were arrested, and it was ascertained that she had actually been married to Michel in the year 1819, at Kherson. They at first denied the accusation; but Pawleska insisted, and they subsequently confessed the crime.

When they communicated the circumstances of the confession to Pawleska, she said, 'I was told it last night.' This affair naturally excited great interest, and people all round the neighbourhood hastened into the city to learn the sentence.

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of our English home, and in our own drinking habits which prevail? They ask, shall we use no effort to awaken sensibility to arouse energy, and to combine action against this insidious foe? In the houses of the affluent the evil prevails! In the dwellings of the middle classes the injury extends! And in the poor man's home, who amongst us shall estimate the curse? Throughout the length and breadth of the land, how are all our efforts for the improvement of our fellow creatures paralyzed by the effects of strong drink? How large the number it keeps from ever entering a place of worship, and how rare to find even the congregation exempt from its pernicious influence. Where is the public institution that does not proclaim, with a thousand witnesses, the ravages of intemperance? And where the district visitor that would not find, on an investigation of the miseries and misfortunes that meet her ear, that nearly all of them are to be referred to the drinking customs of society?

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utmost gravity, amid the roars of the mess. At most choking with rage, the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming: Captain S., I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner.



Quoth's Department.

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BY LILIAN MAY.

Softly lying,
Where the sighing
Of the wintry wind is loud,
She is sleeping,
In the keeping
Of her little snowy shroud.

In her silent chambers lonely,
Sits the mother all the while
Thinking of the eyes that only
Looked upon her but to smile.

Broken hearted,
Hope departed
From the sunlight of the sky,
For she never
Thought that ever
Aught so beautiful could die.

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RIDDLES.

Which travels at the greatest speed, heat or cold?

Four simple letters make my name,
Reverse me I am still the same,
And though the thing may seem absurd,
I am and I am not a word.



THE LITERARY GEM.

VERSES ON SPRING.

When spring again shall garb in green
The meadow and the grove,
Which slumber now in wintry sleen,
How gaily will we rove!
We'll wander through the wild wild wood,
And climb o'er hoary hills;
To look along the foaming flood,
Fed by the rippling rills,
Which, as they flow from sources high,
Pour peaceful rains to the sky!

We'll watch the bud break from its tomb,
And blossom forth a flower,
Adorn'd in beauty's brightest bloom,
By some unknown power;
And it shall teach our hearts this truth,
That we, like it, shall spring
To regions of eternal youth,
From death's extended wing,
Which flutters o'er the feeble frame,
To bear the spirit whence it came.

When on the hoary hills we stand,
And look along the sky,
Where, written by Almighty hand,
Ten thousand chapters lie;
We'll look and learn God's grandeur there,
And, with submissive tone,
The greatness of His power declare,
The meanness of our own,
Which, blinded by presumptuous pride,
Too often leads us from his side!

Bytown, 1854. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

GIVE ME LIGHT WITHIN.

All is light within,
Surrounded with death's somber shade,
How pleasing is the scene,
To friends, when we're beyond their aid,
That all is light within.

The eye of faith which soars above
The fatal darts of sin,
Supported by a Saviour's love,
Shows all is light within.

Give power, that on my dying day,
From One who is unseen,
I can, with faith exulting, say
That all is light within.

With pain I may be sorely prest,
Yet, placid and serene,
On my Great Saviour's word may rest,
Since all is light within.

I ask not worldly fame nor wealth,
But cleanse me from all sin;
I ask not death, nor life, nor health,
But give me light within.

In death's dark vale when I'm immersed,
By mortal eye unseen,
May all its terrors be dispersed,
By that sweet light within.

When suns are darkened, and the sky
Is roll'd up like a screen,
When earth's on flames, to Him I'll fly,
Who is my light within.

Enjoying everlasting love,
Unparalleled, unseen,
Partaking with the saints above,
The fruits of light within.

ROBERT DICKSON.

Lobo, C. W., March 24th, 1854.

CLAIRVOYANCE OR SPIRITUAL VISION IN TRANCES AND DREAMS.

We give on our first and second pages an article called the "Dream warning," showing something of the nature of spiritual vision. It will be asked is this authentic? It may or it may not be, but if it be not true, hundreds, perhaps thousands of instances far more startling and curious have occurred and can be verified as facts, relating to the strange phenomena of Clair-

certainly came to pass, and of which they could have had no possible prior knowledge. There are mysteries about the phenomenon of spiritual rapping, that cannot as yet be solved. There is an intimate connection, some think an indissoluble one between matter and mind. But mind is not matter, nothing can be clearer; and although they seem to sympathize with each other, the one to be intimately affected by the disease or abuse of the other, yet they are essentially different in their nature, much more so than electricity and water, earth or any form of matter. The two qualities or existences as they present themselves in the universe, are fundamentally, essentially different, far more so than is light from its opposite of darkness. It is a contradiction in the extreme to suppose matter can think, reason, contemplate. Life itself is not mind, and it is quite possible for it to exist in the body of man, and yet the soul or image of God, to be temporarily absent, the body in the meantime being in a trance, dream or lethargy. God has before his eye, as it were a grand type, the whole map of circumstances of the universe and foreknows every thing that will come to pass. Were He to interfere to thwart these circumstances, he would interfere with the free agency of his moral creatures, hence arises free agency. He knows that laws governing matter will result in certain things. He knows that moral creatures must, to be such, be free to do as they please and that their happiness commensurate with their acts. Man's soul on an infinitely small scale is a type of His own. As HE without body or form can see all things, be present everywhere, so on a smaller scale the soul can sometimes travel from the body, view things that are taking place, and behold prophetically, their types on the mirror of universal circumstances. It may be said that this theory of mind would lead to fatalism. Not so. The universe so far as mind is concerned is established upon the principle of free agency—and a beautiful thought it is. It is a glorious thing that mental beings are free to act as they morally choose. Angels in heaven and men on earth, are thus free to choose between good and evil. The fact of clairvoyance or prophetic dreams, clearly prove the capability of the separate existence of mind from matter. We believe this hidden mystery will continue to be more and more developed for centuries to come, and that man will rise still higher in intellectual power. It may be that a new era of mind is opening upon us. The light of Abraham was dim as compared with that of Christ, and his Apostles, and as men advance in intelligence, and the world in age, God may for some wise purpose open up mysteries veiled from men in olden times. The great essential doctrines of Christianity clash by no means, in no way, with science reason or moral experience. These are the existence of one eternal God—the immortality of the soul of man, and its moral and intellectual accountability to its Creator and to its own fellows.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

Mention was made last week that we had received a letter from a well known medium in Toronto on this subject. We thought then that a part of the letter would be given in this number, but have concluded to delay it, in order to examine the phenomenon a little for ourselves. Our opinion has been that there was more of madness or fanaticism about the movement than anything else. The idea of the constant communication of the spirits of the dead, and those of the eminent wise and pious dead too, with the living, seemed sacrilegious and degrading. Although a believer in the immortality of the soul, and that we are in this life forewarned and moved invisibly by God or spirits at times to do or omit to do certain acts, yet this constant communion of the dead with the living by sounds on tables, through the medium of of the senses, is something we could not believe. It was attributed partly to electricity and galvanism, and partly to downright cheating. The conduct of Judge Edmunds and other more recent matters, go to strengthen a belief that there is some connection between the living and the dead, in the spirit rapping phenomena.

LITERARY MEMORANDA.

Hoffman, an American poet, of Philadelphia, has gone mad, and is confined in a lunatic asylum. Lowell city, with a population of 40,000 souls, contains 60 SCHOOLS. A Mr. Stone is lecturing on Biology, in Quebec. What is, in truth, this science of Biology? Who properly understands it?

The Bostonians have recently opened a Free Public Library of 12,000 volumes. Two thousand volumes were to be added in a few weeks. Well done, Boston!

Mr. Hart, the great Philadelphia publisher, has retired, and sold, last week, his stereotype plates, of different works, at auction, for \$55,000.

A new novel, by Dickens, is announced, to be entitled "Hard Times."

The Harpers are about to rebuild their publishing house in three separate buildings, for safety against fire. Forty of Adams' power presses will be ready for use in the new buildings.

Punch has a capital caricature entitled "What it has come to." The British...

DEATH OF THE RHINOCEROS.—The large rhinoceros, which has for some time past been exhibited at Driesbach's Menagerie, Broadway, died yesterday morning, about five o'clock. The animal had been eating hay all night, and at the above time lay down and expired in five minutes. This rhinoceros was the only one in this country, and was valued at \$10,000.—N. Y. Times.

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Agricultural.

THE FIRST ROBIN OF SPRING.

BY P. H. HILLABER.

I am Robin the First of the kingdom of song,
And my throat is the lough of the old cherry tree,
The zephyrs of Spring bear my mandates along,
And the gentle and good are all subject to me.

Glad, glad is the home ne- whose precincts I stay,
A grant to abide I will repay with delight;
My matin shall cheer it a dawn of the day,
And my vesper hymn bless it at coming of night.

As when in the gay bowers of Eden 'twas sung,
I sang to the world my melodious strain:
And the heart that is sad 'e earth's discords among
May turn, with my notes, back to Eden again.

I'm Robin the first of the kingdom of song,
My sceptre's the power of melody sweet:
The Summer's glad month is my rule shall prolong,
And its flowery trophies be laid at my feet.

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FATTENING POULTRY.—Mr. C. Jackson, of Alleghany county, Pa., says:—

"I keep my fattening poultry in a warm, quiet room, one with glass windows, with shutters facing the south.

"I vary the food constantly, never giving the same twice successively. Small potatoes boiled, boiled oats and Indian meal, a piece of cooked meat suspended from the rafters always accessible, milk to drink, and water fresh every day, a heap of gravel, one of ashes, and some charcoal, are my means of making poultry ready for the market in two weeks from the time they are put up to fatten. If longer than this time is required, there is some mistake in the management.

"It should be recollected that the sooner meat is put on a fattening animal, whether a steer or chicken, the more tender it is. I place before my poultry all the means of fattening themselves, tempt the appetite, and by their own exertions, and keep...



THE LITERARY GEM.

VERSES ON SPRING.

When spring again shall garb in green
The meadow and the grove,
Which slumber now in wintry sheen,
How gaily will we move!
We'll wander through the wild wild wood,
And climb o'er hoary hills;
To look along the foaming flood,
Fed by the rippling rills,
Which, as they flow from sources high,
Pour peaceful strains to the sky!

We'll watch the bud break from its tomb,
And blossom forth a flower,
Adorn'd in beauty's brightest bloom,
By some unknown power;
And it shall teach our hearts this truth,
That we, like it, shall spring
To regions of eternal youth,
From death's extended wing,
Which flutters o'er the feeble frame,
To bear the spirit whence it came.

When on the hoary hills we stand,
And look along the sky,
Where, written by Almighty hand,
Ten thousand chapters lie;
We'll look and learn God's grandeur there,
And, with submissive tone,
The greatness of His power declare,
The meanness of our own,
Which, blinded by presumptuous pride,
Too often leads us from his side!

Bytown, 1854. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

GIVE ME LIGHT WITHIN.

All is light within.
Surrounded with death's somber shade,
How pleasing is the scene,
To friends, when we're beyond their aid,
That all is light within.

The eye of faith which soars above
The fatal darts of sin,
Supported by a Saviour's love,
Shows all is light within.

Give power, that on my dying day,
From One who is unseen,
I can, with faith exulting, say
That all is light within.

With pain I may be sorely prest,
Yet, placid and serene,
On my Great Saviour's word may rest,
Since all is light within.

I ask not worldly fame nor wealth,
But cleanse me from all sin;
I ask not death, nor life, nor health,
But give me light within.

In death's dark vale when I'm immersed,
By mortal eye unseen,
May all its terrors be dispersed,
By that sweet light within.

When suns are darkened, and the sky
Is roll'd up like a screen,
When earth's on flames, to Him I'll fly,
Who is my light within.

Enjoying everlasting love,
Unparalleled, unseen,
Partaking with the saints above,
The fruits of light within.

ROBERT DICKSON.

Lobo, C. W., March 24th, 1854.

CLAIRVOYANCE OR SPIRITUAL VISION IN TRANCES AND DREAMS.

We give on our first and second pages an article called the "Dream warning," showing something of the nature of spiritual vision. It will be asked is this authentic? It may or it may not be, but if it be not true, hundreds, perhaps thousands of instances far more startling and curious have occurred and can be verified as facts, relating to the strange phenomena of Clairvoyance, prophetic vision and foreknowledge. How it is to be explained is another matter. The truth nevertheless remains. Men and women in a state of clairvoyant trance, even in a state of wakeful lethargy and in dreams, have talked of and foretold events that

clearer, and although they seem to sympathize with each other, the one to be intimately affected by the disease or abuse of the other, yet they are essentially different in their nature, much more so than electricity and water, earth or any form of matter. The two qualities or existences as they present themselves in the universe, are fundamentally, essentially different, far more so than is light from its opposite of darkness. It is a contradiction in the extreme to suppose matter can think, reason, contemplate. Life itself is not mind, and it is quite possible for it to exist in the body of man, and yet the soul or image of God, to be temporarily absent, the body in the meantime being in a trance, dream or lethargy. God has before his eye, as it were a grand type, the whole map of circumstances of the universe and foreknows every thing that will come to pass. Were He to interfere to thwart these circumstances, he would interfere with the free agency of his moral creatures, hence arises free agency. He knows that laws governing matter will result in certain things. He knows that moral creatures must, to be such, be free to do as they please and that their happiness is commensurate with their acts. Man's soul on an infinitely small scale is a type of His own. As HE without body or form can see all things, be present everywhere, so on a smaller scale the soul can sometimes travel from the body, view things that are taking place, and behold prophetically, their types on the mirror of universal circumstances. It may be said that this theory of mind would lead to fatalism. Not so. The universe so far as mind is concerned is established upon the principle of free agency—and a beautiful thought it is. It is a glorious thing that mental beings are free to act as they morally choose. Angels in heaven and men on earth, are thus free to choose between good and evil. The fact of clairvoyance or prophetic dreams, clearly prove the capability of the separate existence of mind from matter. We believe this hidden mystery will continue to be more and more developed for centuries to come, and that man will rise still higher in intellectual power. It may be that a new era of mind is opening upon us. The light of Abraham was dim as compared with that of Christ, and his Apostles, and as men advance in intelligence, and the world in age, God may for some wise purpose open up mysteries veiled from men in olden times. The great essential doctrines of Christianity clash by no means, in no way, with science reason or moral experience. These are the existence of one eternal God—the immortality of the soul of man, and its moral and intellectual accountability to its Creator and to its own fellows.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

Mention was made last week that we had received a letter from a well known medium in Toronto on this subject. We thought then that a part of the letter would be given in this number, but have concluded to delay it, in order to examine the phenomenon a little for ourselves. Our opinion has been that there was more of madness or fanaticism about the movement than anything else. The idea of the constant communication of the spirits of the dead, and those of the eminent wise and pious dead too, with the living, seemed sacrilegious and degrading. Although a believer in the immortality of the soul, and that we are in this life forewarned and moved invisibly by God or spirits at times to do or omit to do certain acts, yet this constant communion of the dead with the living by sounds on tables, through the medium of the senses, is something we could not believe. It was attributed partly to electricity and galvanism, and partly to downright cheating. The conduct of Judge Edmunds and other more recent matters go to strengthen a belief that there is some connection between the living and the dead, in the spirit rapping phenomena.

LITERARY MEMORANDA.

Hoffman, an American poet, of Philadelphia, has gone mad, and is confined in a lunatic asylum. Lowell city, with a population of 40,000 souls, contains 60 SCHOOLS. A Mr. Stone is lecturing on Biology, in Quebec. What is, in truth, this science of Biology? Who properly understands it?

The Bostonians have recently opened a Free Public Library of 12,000 volumes. Two thousand volumes were to be added in a few weeks. Well done, Boston!

Mr. Hart, the great Philadelphia publisher, has retired, and sold, last week, his stereotype plates, of different works, at auction, for \$55,000.

A new novel, by Dickens, is announced, to be entitled "Hard Times."

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"It should be recollected that the sooner meat is put on a fattening animal, whether a steer or chicken, the more tender it is. I place before my poultry all the means of fattening themselves, tempt their appetites by giving them variety, and keep them quiet and comfortable, as I have alluded to. It is well to know that the digestive process is sooner and easier finished during a state of rest. A chicken should have nothing to worry it. Could they anticipate their latter end, and the reason for our supplying them with the dainties of the land, they would be held very uneasy."



The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red,
when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth
itself aright. At the last, it biteth like a serpent,
and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

WINE AND WATER.

The following poem is from the pen of Jas. A. Beveridge, and is original in the *Texas State Times*. It bespeaks an experience of that kind which teaches terrible lessons, for there is evidently heart in it—

"Water bring water for me,
And wine for the trembling debauchee."

I join your festive scene to-night,—
I grasp your honest hands,
With all the kindly warmth for you
I felt in other lands.
I bless the fate that led my steps
Among the ever free;
I'd so remain—take back the bowl,
No sparkling wine for me.

I've quaffed from goblets rich and bright
The damning drugs of earth,
And shar'd with gay and thoughtless men
A carnival of mirth;
But oh! within the ruddy cup
A poison lurk'd unseen—
Take back the wine—I'll touch it not,
Nor do what I have been.

Amid our home the grave-yard stands,
In sadness and in gloom;
And on the head-stone we may read
The drunkard's early doom.
They were the friends of childhood's hours,
And o'er my spirits cast
A shadow dark and desolate,
In memory of the past.

Then ask me not to pledge in wine
The friends I meet to-night;
For, 'neath its evanescent beams
Is found an endless blight.
I will not drink while reason sways,
But stand erect and free;
While waters flow from fountains pure,
No treacherous wine for me.

THE TESTS OF THE MAINE LAW.

Within a few months past the question of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada has been in several localities fairly tested. The public should ask no better tests than have been given. The Townships of St. Vincent, Darlington, Whitby, Pelham, Sidney, Otumabee, Adolphustown, Sarnia and Trafalgar, have spoken out in tones on this question that cannot be mistaken. It may be said that the majority, or enough to carry the law into effect have not voted. This may be in some cases, BUT THE GREAT FACT APPEARS PATENT, that when the question of entire prohibition is submitted to the people, they say, NO LICENSES SHALL BE ISSUED IN OUR TOWNSHIP. This is in effect saying, we want the Maine Law, we are tired of the grog system. These townships are not in one locality but scattered apart over 400 miles, from Kingston to Michigan; evidencing the deep pent up feeling of the people. There are other townships that spoke out last year viz:—Cunboro, Lobo and Norrichville. Now we feel prepared to say that on a fair vote after the diffusion of proper information and general agitation, two thirds perhaps more, of the townships of Canada would say DOWN WITH THIS CURSED LICENSE SYSTEM that is bringing death into our midst. We feel sanguine of this public sentiment. In these late elections nine tenths of the voters voted NAY TO THE STRUCK. In Whitby although the requisite number did not apparently vote, yet 400 electors voted nay to per-50 years. In Trafalgar a still larger number voted and we trust enough to make the law valid. The townships of Darlington, Whitby and Trafalgar, are amongst the oldest, most intelligent and wealthy in Canada. Let us then go to work in right earnest, when we have such evidence before us, and say that this curse of drunkenness shall cease in our fair Province. Let our next Grand Division in May be well attended—let a GRAND PROVINCIAL CONVENTION be called during the summer to agitate the Province, and let

of drunkenness, although it is in many places on the increase. The dreadful effects to society, resulting therefrom are becoming every day more patent. We appeal to Toronto, to every town, village, and community of Canada West, if our words are not sober and truthful. We verily believe that within six months past, over 100 violent suicides, and deaths have occurred in Canada West from this curse, and that hundreds more have arisen from it indirectly. It is now the only pestiferous curse that hangs over us. Our country would be comparatively moral happy and prosperous, were it not for this sole and only evil of society, which breeds death, vice, distress and ruin on thousands of our families and kindred. We have matters to be reformed in our Government, which time will effect, but this demon of death, THE DEATH-ROCK TO OUR PEOPLE OF MADDENING WHISKEY AND RUM, is a mischief and grievance that calls for an urgent and immediate cure.

THE CAREER OF DEATH GOES ON.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—A wealthy farmer, by the name of Murphy, left Sand Point, last week, in a state of intoxication, for home, and on his arrival at Amprior, a distance of only five or six miles, he was found quite dead in the sleigh.—*Perth Standard*, 22nd March, 1854.

Every mail brings us intelligence of this kind, from the east, west and north. Is it not, then, strange, that when such effects of the license system are seen, any of our Provincial papers should oppose the Maine Law? If they will point out any other remedy than prohibition, we would like to see it. Most of the opposition we have to the Maine Law, flows from deep selfishness, from want of principle. If love of mankind prevailed, a different course would be taken. Morally, religiously, and politically, our country is in an unsatisfactory condition. We are surrounded by churchmen and Catholics, whose motto seems to be, grandizement. Our politicians aspire only to fill their pockets from office, and the moral movement of temperance receives a weak countenance from the wealthier and influential classes in Canada. The position of our cities is very bad as respects temperance. See what one ward in our city has just done!

"Nearly forty licenses to sell spirituous liquors have been issued for St. James's Ward in this city."—*Globe*.

Now these licenses are issued, not for the accommodation of society or travellers, but absolutely to corrupt and destroy it.

Brother! were you at the last meeting of your Division? No! Why not? Well, I don't know. I confess I don't feel as much interest in the Order as I once did; but I'm heart and soul for a prohibitory law! Well, good brother, we are glad to hear that; but how can you expect this glorious end, unless our temperance organizations are kept up? It is true, hundreds and thousands are anxious for such a law, and will memorialize, talk and vote for it, if an opportunity be offered them; but there must be a vanguard, an organization to take the initiative steps, and press the matter on public consideration. The Sons of Temperance, Rechabites and other organizations must be kept up, for this and other good and high purposes. You must see this. Go to your meetings regularly, then, we beseech you, infuse energy, life and determination among your brethren, so that all may be ready for the stern conflict. Every Temperance man ought to renew his vows, and pledge himself for more powerful action during the present year.—*Spirit of the Age, South Carolina*.

DOINGS IN THE EAST.

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provided for the occasion, and several hundreds of both sexes partook of the good things which were provided in abundance. The committee of management had made arrangements for a meeting after dinner in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, but so large was the assemblage that this arrangement was abandoned, as the Church though very commodious, would not contain much over half of those who were desirous of gaining admission. The day being fine, this difficulty was soon overcome—a platform was erected for the speakers in front of the Temperance House, while seats and sleighs were provided for the accommodation of the ladies. Mr. John Smith, W. P. of Frankford Division S. of T., was called to the chair, on the platform we observed Revs. A. Snider H. D. Powis, G. D. Greenleaf, Drs. Hope and Relyea, Messrs. C. Seymour, M. B. Roblin, R. Bird, E. Carswell, Isaac Denike, &c. The meeting having been called to order by the Chairman, the following resolutions were introduced and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Dr. Hope, seconded by Mr. McDougall, and supported by Rev. Mr. Snider.

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THE STATE OF TEMPERANCE ABOUT GUELPH.

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

March 24, 1854.

Dear Brother.—In sending my first communication, I am happy to find your excellent periodical still in existence, although others of your contemporaries have had to submit to an untimely end. How pleasing it is to find you still at your post, the time of excitement past, calmly guarding the cause in which you first engaged. I know of no better test of principle, nor more convincing argument to stop the mouth of slander than this. If this is a good test of principle in one individual, it is also applicable to associations of them. It might be a very difficult task to investigate the motives that influenced the minds of persons a year ago, in leading them to join the ranks of the temperance associations; but this difficulty entirely vanishes at the present time, when we behold those that stand, "now that the excitement is past," emblazing forth, "not so much in their profession, as in practice," Love to the Order, and in trying to stem the tide of intemperance, and urging on the great moral reformation. Phrenologically speaking, had I more sublimity of idea and expression, such conduct would draw from my heart in suitable language its warmest eulogiums, but being deficient in that organ, I must content myself with the statement of facts in a simple manner. These thoughts have been brought to paper, from beholding in this town the noble conduct displayed by the DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE of the FOUNTAIN UNION, in their firm stand amid the wreck of principle and the rush of tongues bearing scandal. Nobly have they stood, and by patient continuance in well-doing, they are putting to silence opposers, and working out for themselves a name, which shall stand when the memorial of others shall perish. The Daughters of Temperance here are increasing, having last night added five to their number. Being resolved on an onward movement, they resolved on having a tea-meeting, which came off last night. I wish I could describe it. It was such a one as ladies only could prepare. The TEMPERANCE HALL was lighted and ornamented brilliantly and fancifully, in a manner such as was never seen before; and what with instrumental and vocal music, and the cheerful responses of the large assembly, and the intellectual treat from the numerous speakers on the platform, it fully met our most sanguine expectations. There was a D. Powis and Young and Messrs. C. P. Simpson,

ating that fire was not far distant. Of course there was a small degree of excitement, but from the quiet assurance given the people by a few judicious persons, comparative order was restored, and the fire being extinguished, the ladies, no to be beaten in their design, had the meeting resumed, and in a word it terminated in giving general satisfaction. We have often wondered, why *The Son* does not give more information respecting the Order of the Daughters. It would be gratifying to many of its readers, if they knew the present state of that association.

All our Temperance organizations are doing well here, and are united in one common cause. It is pleasing to see our monthly meetings so largely attended, and so ably and efficiently conducted, both by the old and new societies. Last Monday evening we had a full house, and were cheered and encouraged by a powerful and eloquent address from the Rev. L. Taylor, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the effects of which were seen in the large attendance on Thursday evening, at the Daughters' Tea Meeting, and in a strongly expressed desire that he should again favour them with an address at some future time.

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THE ORDER OF DAUGHTERS IN CANADA.—Our worthy brother and friend, the Rev. Mr. Parsons, says he wonders why the *Son and Gem* does not give more information about the doings of this order. We can inform our friend, the reason is, that information is not communicated to us. We have always felt much interest in the institution; and this paper is the only one that has ever taken an active part in disseminating their principles. In 1851-2 much information was given, through this paper, about the Daughters, when Miss Largo was Grand Scribe. In 1853 some influence prevented our obtaining the necessary information, or the Daughters were very careless in sending word of their doings. The names of the present Grand officers of the union have never, to our knowledge, been made public; and we do not now know who they are, nor do we know what unions are in existence. This paper is always open to disseminate anything that tends to advance temperance; and we look upon the unions of Daughters as an excellent means of doing so. Speaking on this subject, we think, it would be a good plan to abolish the benefit system in the order, and to meet but once in two weeks, or three times a month. Every village in Canada should have a union in existence.—*Editor Son*.

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The Son of Temperance.

My soul, look not upon the wine when it is red when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth darkly in the glass. At the last, it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

WINE AND WATER.

The following poem is from the pen of Jas. A. Beveridge, and is original in the *Texas State Times*. It bespeaks an experience of that kind which teaches terrible lessons, for there is evidently heart in it:—

"Water bring water for me,
And wine for the trembling debauchee"

I join your festive scene to-night,—
I grasp your honest hands,
With all the kindly warmth for you
I felt in other lands.
I bless the fate that led my steps
Among the ever free;
I'd so remain—take back the bowl,
No sparkling wine for me.

I've quaffed from goblets rich and bright
The damning frugs of earth,
And shared in a gay and thoughtless merriment
A carnival of mirth,
But oh I within the ruddy cup
A poison lurk'd unseen—
Take back the wine—I'll touch it not,
Nor be what I have been.

Amid our home the grave-yard stands.
In sadness and in gloom;
And on the head-stone we may read
The drunkard's early doom:
They were the friends of childhood's hours,
And o'er my spirits cast
A shadow dark and desolate,
In memory of the past.

Then ask me not to pledge in wine
The friends I meet to-night;
For, 'neath its evanescent beams
Is found an endless blight.
I will not drink while reason sways,
But stand erect and free,
While waters flow from fountains pure,
No treacherous wine for me.

THE TESTS OF THE MAINE LAW.

Within a few months past the question of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada has been in several localities fairly tested. The public should ask no better tests than have been given. The Townships of St. Vincent, Darlington, Whitby, Pelham, Sidney, Otanabee, Adolphustown, Sarnia and Trafalgar, have spoken out in tones on this question that cannot be mistaken. It may be said that the majority, or enough to carry the law into effect have not voted. This may be in some cases, BUT THE GREAT FACT APPEARS PATENT, that when the question of entire prohibition is submitted to the people, they say, NO LICENSES SHALL BE ISSUED IN OUR TOWNSHIP. This is in effect saying, we want the Maine Law, we are tired of the grog system. These townships are not in one locality but scattered apart over 400 miles, from Kingston to Michigan; evidencing the deep pent up feeling of the people. There are other townships that spoke out last year viz:—Canboro, Lobo and Norrickville. Now we feel prepared to say that on a fair vote after the diffusion of proper information and general agitation, two thirds perhaps more, of the townships of Canada would say DOWN WITH THIS CURSED LICENSE SYSTEM that is bringing death into our midst. We feel sanguine of this public sentiment. In these late elections nine tenths of the voters voted NAY to the system. In Whitby although the requisite number did not apparently vote, yet 400 electors voted nay to per-30 years. In Trafalgar a still larger number voted and we trust enough to make the law valid. The townships of Darlington, Whitby and Trafalgar, are amongst the oldest, most intelligent and wealthy in Canada. Let us then go to work in right earnest, when we have such evidence before us, and say that this curse of drunkenness shall cease in our fair Province. Let our next Grand Division in May be well attended—let a GRAND PROVINCIAL CONVENTION be called during the summer to agitate the Province, and let our Divisions and Temperance associations at once revivo and make a grand struggle for 1854-5. If this question be submitted by the Parliament to the people they will carry it. Our Province is sick

and death have occurred in Canada West from this cause, and that hundreds more have arisen from it indirectly. It is now the only pestiferous curse that hangs over us. Our country would be comparatively moral happy and prosperous, were it not for this sole and only evil of society, which breeds death, vice, distress and ruin on thousands of our families and kindred. We have matters to be reformed in our Government, which time will effect, but this demon of death, THE DEATH-OUT TO OUR PEOPLE OF MADDENING WHISKEY AND RUM, is a mischief and grievance that calls for an urgent and immediate cure.

THE CAREER OF DEATH GOES ON

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—A wealthy farmer by the name of Murphy, left Sand Point, last week, in a state of intoxication, for home, and on his arrival at Arnprior, a distance of only five or six miles, he was found quite dead in the sleigh.—*Perth Standard*, 22nd March, 1854.

Every mail brings us intelligence of this kind, from the east, west and north. Is it not, then, strange, that when such effects of the license system are seen, any of our Provincial papers should oppose the Maine Law? If they will point out any other remedy than prohibition, we would like to see it. Most of the opposition we have to the Maine Law, flows from deep selfishness, from want of principle. If love of mankind prevailed, a different course would be taken. Morally, religiously, and politically, our country is in an unsatisfactory condition. We are surrounded by churchmen and Catholics, whose motto seems to be, grandizement. Our politicians aspire only to fill their pockets from office, and the moral movement of temperance receives a weak countenance from the wealthier and influential classes in Canada. The position of our cities is very bad as respects temperance. See what one ward in our city has just done!

Nearly forty licenses to sell spirituous liquors have been issued for St. James's Ward in this city.—*Globe*.

Now these licenses are issued, not for the accommodation of society or travellers, but absolutely to corrupt and destroy it.

Brother! were you at the last meeting of your Division? No! Why not? Well, I don't know: I confess I don't feel as much interest in the Order as I once did; but I'm heart and soul for a prohibitory law! Well, good brother, we are glad to hear that; but how can you expect this glorious end, unless our temperance organizations are kept up? It is true, hundreds and thousands are anxious for such a law, and will memorialize, talk and vote for it, if an opportunity be offered them; but there must be a van-guard, an organization to take the initiative steps, and press the matter on public consideration. The Sons of Temperance, Rechabites and other organizations must be kept up, for this and other good and high purposes. You must see this. Go to your meetings regularly, then, we beseech you, infuse energy, life and determination among your brethren, so that all may be ready for the stern conflict. Every Temperance man ought to renew his vows, and pledge himself for more powerful action during the present year.—*Spirit of the Age*, South Carolina.

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About 11 o'clock a. m. a procession was formed at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, headed by a fine Band of Music; after marching through the several streets, it returned to Mr. Hamlin's Temperance House, where an excellent dinner was

those who were desirous of gaining admission. The day being fine this difficulty was soon overcome. A platform was erected for the speakers in front of the Temperance House, whole seats and sleighs were provided for the accommodation of the ladies. Mr. John Smith W. P. of Frankford Division, observed Rev. A. Snider H. D. Powis, G. D. Greenleaf, Drs. Hope and Relyea, Messrs. Seymour, M. B. Roblin, R. Bird, E. Carswell, Isaac Denike, &c. The meeting having been called to order by the Chairman, the following resolutions were introduced and carried unanimously:—

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WHAT DOES CANADIAN REFORM MEAN?

We believe that there is amongst reformers as great a diversity of opinions as to what reform now means as there is amongst Tories as to what CONSERVATION or REFORM does. Reformers in Upper Canada are divided in opinions between the views of Mr. Brown, Mr. McKenzie, and the present Government of Cameron and Rolph. There is yet a large section of people, composed of Reformers and Conservatives, who have not taken sides with any clique or leading Editor in Upper Canada. The latter class, PERHAPS MORE NUMEROUS THAN ANY OTHER, look with suspicion upon all public men and editors, and are disposed to trust no political leader, seek rather to elect a House of Assembly which will be as far as possible untrammelled and patriotic. They are aware that with all the vigilance they may use, some rotten sheep will get into the flock. Mr. Brown with his immense circulation of the *Globe*, must exercise great influence among the Canadians. Every class of society read his paper, and it circulates among all parties. But there is a non-committalism in the *Globe* on many public, and as we think, important Canadian reforms. Have the numerous and intelligent readers of the *Globe* ever asked themselves what the whole system of Canadian Politics adopted by Mr. Brown really is. They will say "we know he is right on the anti-State Church—anti-endowment—Sunday-labour—Temperance and anti-Railroad questions. We believe him right on the anti-sectarian School, Clergy Reserve and Rectory questions." Well these are important questions—the most important of Canada. But there are other important questions. One of immense magnitude is the right that the colonies have to control their own internal affairs—which includes the power to alter and reconstruct their LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTION. England should concede the right, (without going through the form of an address) of changing our form of government, so far as its Legislative functions are concerned, without asking her leave to do so. Is Mr. Brown right on this question? Is he right on the elective, ballot, retrenchment, anti-property qualification and Franchise questions? On some of them we know he is not. Now we look upon these questions, especially, that of vote by ballot, as important, and that the latter is undeserving the name of *Sneaking*! We believe our government fabric is too expensive—that the people should have a considerable extension of the elective power granted to them, and that the manner of voting away, and expending the monies of the province requires a complete revision—to be surrounded with many checks. All these latter reforms may be granted with safety to the people and it would not endanger the Sovereignty of Great Britain in Canada. The Canadas can only be lost to Great Britain by bad government—by withholding rights which we ought to possess. The people at present are contented under the nominal yet territorial supremacy of Britain, and no class of men in Canada would by violence attempt to disunite our connection with Britain. This being the case there can be no objection to yielding us all that self-government possessed by American States, with the exception of the election of the Governor. Even this should be yielded to each province, in case of a grand confederation of the British Provinces under a Patriarchal Government, nominally controlled by Britain. There are many reformers who affect to disregard Mr. McKenzie's political views—but in doing so they disregard the opinions of a far seeing and patriotic man. His opinions on all great Canadian questions, especially those above alluded to, are generally thoroughly sound and consistent. Reforms consonant with the above have been privately and publicly advocated by us for 25 years past in Canada. Our opinions have always been consistent on these questions. The older we grow honest and good popular

THE POSTAGE ON PAPERS AND CAMERON'S ARBITRARY CONDUCT

To the Press the subject of postage on papers is of much importance, and we therefore, do not hesitate to call the public attention to the conduct of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron in constraining late postal regulations.

There is another still more serious consideration arising from this subject—that is, the power that the law seemingly vests in a Cabinet Minister to discriminate between papers in Canada on account of their political leanings. If our Postmaster General has the power, then another may do it of opposite politics, and thus our Department will be turned into political inquisitions. The more personal persecution of the *Son of Temperance* by Mr. Malcolm Cameron, on the postage question, we utterly despise and disregard, for it will not affect us perhaps to the amount of a penny, but the question of such conduct in a public officer towards the press generally is a matter of serious and lasting importance. Again the admission of a new *Temperance* monthly, like the *Prohibitionist*, for mere display-sake, to catch praise, whilst a hundred other American Temperance papers, containing political and general news, of far greater merit and of older standing are excluded, is really contemptible and pitiful, only worthy of a man who is a hypocrite in every thing he does. Then there is another evident inconsistency in Mr. Cameron's new rules. He allows papers exclusively devoted to Temperance, Education, or Agriculture,

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"Notwithstanding the objections raised to the favouritism of the Postmaster General, in exempting certain publications from postage, under the new arrangement, the Hon. gentleman has gone a step beyond the instructions contained in his official circular, and has decided on his own responsibility of course, to allow all foreign publications, devoted exclusively to Temperance, Education, Science or Agriculture, to come into the Province free of charge. This is carrying the thing a little too far. The extension of the privilege to journals published in the Province was surely enough, without giving a preference to foreign over native publications. It was an act of the grossest injustice toward the political press to exempt a few at the expense of the many; but how much greater the injustice, now that foreign publications have been admitted to the privilege. The press must look to the matter in time. We deny that Mr. Cameron has the power to pass laws for the benefit of his friends, and we hope some member will bring the subject before the House when Parliament meets."—*Perth Standard* (Conservative).

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The *Peterboro Resister's* remarks on the postage question as applied to this paper, can only be alluded to. We recommend him to our remarks elsewhere on the postage rules. The more they are examined, the more will they be found to be unjust and foolish in principle. As to the exclusion of this paper from the free list, all we can say is that the letter, sent to us, says the paper is excluded, because not exclusively devoted to temperance, which would necessarily exclude it were we to be silent on political questions, and to give the general news in a SKEWAL form. The

never taken any decided stand against the conservative party or the reform party. In this respect our paper is not a political one. But we have certainly, strongly condemned the treachery of the present ministry in selling the country to a Roman Catholic priesthood, to railroad influences, and for delaying the Clergy Reserve question. We follow our prospects of December last, what we take our remarks on the great political questions of the day, irrespective of Tory or Reform parties. The Quebec correspondence concerned the conduct of a number of the Cough Division, once an agent of ours there, with whom the editor of the *Revue* mislaid himself in imputing our personal character.

The Point Levi job was alluded to by us as one that the *Revue* did at the time justified in an article. The *North American*, *Message*, and this paper, noticed the fact at the time. His and their files will prove this.

We understand the *Cadet* of Montreal is discontinued.

The *Life Boat* of Montreal, a juvenile monthly temperance publication, has changed hands, and is in future, to be edited and published by H. and G. M. Rose, of Montreal, who are connected with the Montreal Division of Sons. The new proprietors say the former proprietor has been injured by the paper being published at the *Pilot* office, a paper not over friendly to total principles. This little periodical has usually been filled with very interesting matter for young people, and is worthy of support by Cadets and their parents. The April number, before us, presents a very creditable appearance, price 3¢, in advance.—published monthly.

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private reason a Rolph-man! He is Dr. Workman's Refractor of the *Mirror* of 1830. The *Herald* is conducted by one of our Canadian office-seeking lawyers—a tremendous agitator of power but a time-serving person in power. Alas for Canada and woe to the world! There are two many of such men abroad. We sometimes question the possibility of getting rid of them, or of making political government in any country honest and consistent. See what a very shrewd English poet perhaps the shrewdest in England says of the conduct of European governments and Cabinets. It is very probable that there now secretly exists between England and France a treaty to put down all attempts at revolt and rising for liberty in Hungary and Italy. The history of Canada shows that there are always two sets of despatches sent out to the colonies—one for the public eye one for the Governor's of a contrary import. In the English House of Commons lately

Mr. Disraeli ridiculed the expressions with which so much grave fault had been found, and remarked upon their harmless character, if properly valued. Even if orders to declare war had been given to Sir C. Napier, it was known, he observed, that the gallant Admiral never obeyed orders, and might, therefore, be expected to preserve peace. And if the two commanders were called reformers it appeared that reformers now meant persons who did not reform, and the character had become, consequently, altogether innocuous. So, also, with the invectives pronounced against the Czar. They were like other invectives uttered a year ago against another Emperor, and might result, as in his case, in their object being ere long embraced as one of our most faithful and trusted friends.

Mr. Kellogg the celebrated temperance lecturer, is lecturing in Quebec. The Courts of Lower Canada have determined that it was not actionable to publish the minority report of the Montreal Coroner's inquest on the 9th of June affair. The pardon of Julien for insanity continues to occupy the Lower Canadian papers with discussions. It seems Julien the murderer has been reprieved on the ground of insanity. He is an influential Catholic, or has influential friends, and it is said political and religious influences have been at work to influence our poor imbecile Catholic ridden Ministry.

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Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—When I tell you that I have had only twenty four hours to get ready to go afloat, you will not be surprised if I desire to make a long speech, however, I beg to thank you for this very kind and handsome address. I believe it is not usual, when a man goes abroad, to have addresses of this kind presented to him, but all I can say is that I will do the best I can. I know a great deal is expected from the fleet, but gentlemen, you must not expect too much. We are going to meet no common



WHAT DOES CANADIAN REFORM MEAN?

We believe that there is amongst reformers as great a diversity of opinions as to what reform now means, as there is amongst Tories as to what Conservatism or Reform does. Reformers in Upper Canada are divided in opinions between the views of Mr. Brown, Mr. McKenzie, and the present Government of Cameron and Rolph. There is yet a large section of people, composed of Reformers and Conservatives, who have not taken sides with any clique or leading Editor in Upper Canada. The latter class, PERHAPS MORE NUMEROUS THAN ANY OTHER, look with suspicion upon all public men and editors, and are disposed to trust no political leader, seek rather to elect a House of Assembly which will be as far as possible untrammelled and patriotic. They are aware that with all the vigilance they may use, some rotten sheep will get into the flock. Mr. Brown with his immense circulation of the *Globe*, must exercise great influence among the Canadians. Every class of society read his paper, and it circulates among all parties. But there is a non-committalism in the *Globe* on many public, and as we think, important Canadian reforms. Have the numerous and intelligent readers of the *Globe* ever asked themselves what the whole system of Canadian Politics adopted by Mr. Brown really is. They will say: we know he is right on the anti-State Church—anti-endowment—Sunday-labour—Temperance and anti-Railroad questions. We believe him right on the anti-sectarian School, Clergy Reserve and Rectory questions. Well these are important questions—the most important of Canada. But there are other important questions. One of immense magnitude is the right that the colonies have to control their own internal affairs—which includes the power to alter and reconstruct their LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTION. England should concede the right, (without going through the form of an address) of changing our form of government, so far as its Legislative functions are concerned, without asking her leave to do so. Is Mr. Brown right on this question? Is he right on the elective, ballot, re-trenchment, anti-property qualification and Franchise questions? On some of them we know he is not. Now we look upon these questions, especially, that of vote by ballot, as important, and that the latter is undeserving the name of Sneaking! We believe our government fabric is too expensive—that the people should have a considerable extension of the elective power granted to them, and that the manner of voting away, and expending the monies of the province requires a complete revision—to be surrounded with many checks. All these latter reforms may be granted with safety to the people and it would not endanger the Sovereignty of Great Britain in Canada. The Canadas can only be lost to Great Britain by bad government—by withholding rights which we ought to possess. The people at present are contented under the nominal yet territorial supremacy of Britain, and no class of men in Canada would by violence attempt to disunite our connection with Britain. This being the case there can be no objection to yielding us all that self-government possessed by American States, with the exception of the election of the Governor. Even this should be yielded to each province, in case of a grand confederation of the British Provinces under a Patriarchal Government, nominally controlled by Britain. There are many reformers who affect to disregard Mr. McKenzie's political views—but in doing so they disregard the opinions of a far seeing and patriotic man. His opinions on all great Canadian questions, especially those above alluded to, are generally thoroughly sound and consistent. Reforms consonant with the above have been privately and publicly advocated by us for 25 years past in Canada. Our opinions have always been consistent on these questions. The older we grow, honest and good popular government is loved not the less, but the honesty of politicians is doubted the more. In some cases the people are to blame for the election indifferently of bad men, in others they are unsuspectingly deceived.

How is it that the other side of the question is not more generally understood? All at once the law seems to rest on a Calumny. The distinction between papers that are not of their political banner. It is the Postmaster General has the power then another may do of opposite politics, and thus our Department will be turned into political inquisitions. The personal persecution of the *Son of Temperance* by Mr. Malcolm Cameron, on the postage question, we utterly despise and disregard for it will not affect us perhaps to the amount of a penny, but the question of such conduct in a public officer towards the press generally is a matter of serious and lasting importance. Again the admission of a new Temperance monthly, like the *Prohibitionist* for mere display sake, to catch praise whilst a hundred other American Temperance papers, containing political and general news of far greater merit and of older standing are excluded, is really contemptible and pitiful, only worthy of a man who is a hypocrite in every thing he does. Then there is another evident inconsistency in Mr. Cameron's new rules. He allows papers exclusively devoted to Temperance, Education, or Agriculture.

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required to ascertain how it is best to manage a fleet...

The second division of the fleet was to be got ready immediately...

CALIFORNIA.

Madame Anne Bishop is in California. Mr. T. F. Meagher, the Irish orator, is delivering lectures...

A new paper, called the Reform Banner, has just been started in Hamilton, by Nicholson & Co., printers...

It is very currently reported that Mr. Hinck's brother, a minister of the Church of England in Ireland...

ants for this office, and received various applications with good testimonials...

Mr. HOPKINS AND HALTON.—In alluding to the nomination of Mr. Hopkins for member for Halton, we forgot to note...

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—Some time since, a merchant of the name of Wade, carrying on business in the city of Kingston...

Chicago has fourteen trunk lines of railroad, and thirty-four extension branch lines...

THE MAINE LAW—NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. J. W. Johnston rose to ask leave to present a bundle, (about as round as a barrel,) of Temperance petitions...

Table with 2 columns: COUNTY, and a numerical value. Includes Halifax, Annapolis, Yarmouth, etc.

Halifax Athenaeum.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.—We learn with much pleasure that an establishment is about being erected at Newmarket, O.W., for the manufacture of grey cottons...

Among the many uses to which beet-root may be applied, is that of making pasteboard...

No less a sum than £126,444 was remitted last year by Irish emigrants in America and Australia...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We direct the notice of Agents and new Subscribers to the terms of this paper from the 1st of April to the end of the year...

The Bay of Hamilton is open. The Quarter Sessions and Recorder's Court were in session this week.

The Veto of the New York Prohibitory Liquor Law.—We regret to announce that Governor Seymour of New York, against the large votes in its favour...

There is nothing of importance from Europe. No fresh battles. Russia is still near Kafsat, with a large force.

TORONTO MARKETS.

We have nothing to offer our readers different from last week. Wheat and Flour have declined somewhat...

T. C. H., Brougham, Pickering, \$14, 1854.—We cannot vary from our published terms; if we did, it would be a loss improperly sustained.

LINCOLN AND WELLAND Sons of Temperance Association.

THE Second Quarterly Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, on the Canborough Road...

CHARLES COCKBURN, President. Thorold, 4th April, 1854.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself...

TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS.

THE Corporation of the City of Toronto, having decided to construct new WATER WORKS, to be supplied by Water from Lake Ontario...

Any further information may be obtained on application at the City Chamberlain's office. CHAS. ED. ROMAIN, Chairman.

TENDERS

WILL be received at the Office of the Clerk of the City Council, until Monday the 10th of April next, from any person or persons desirous to sell to the Corporation not less than 100, nor more than 200 acres of land...

The lowest Tender not necessarily to be received. CHARLES DALY, C.C.C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, March 30, 1854.

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street.

CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine.

E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER. Agents wanted. Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises...

And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED,

A T the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, 50 good Bonnet Makers; also 50 Cape and Mantilla Makers; to whom regular employment will be given.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED,

2 GOOD SALESMEN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store.

None but such as are competent to assume the management of the in-door business need apply, and to such, a liberal salary will be paid.

The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street, J. CHARLESWORTH.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail,

The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street.

THE Stock is replete with all that is reasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers.

No Second Price. J. CHARLESWORTH.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S),

Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES, of the best description always on hand.

Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.

KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded.

CALL AND SEE No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn." JAMES DUFFETT.

Toronto, March 11, 1854. 1-1f.

W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

No. 119, Yonge Street opposite Elgie's Hotel Toronto.

GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.

Messrs. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL, BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.

Toronto, March 20, 1854. 13

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Spring Importations. ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO.

BEG to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

...the Baltic. The total British force in the North Sea will then comprise forty-four ships, of which twenty will be ships of the line. They will mount 2200 guns, manned by 22,000 men, and propelled by a steam power of 16,000 horses.

CALIFORNIA.

Madame Anne Bishop is in California. Mr. T. F. Meagher, the Irish orator, is delivering lectures to crowded houses in every city and town California. The Maine Liquor Law has reached California. The State Legislature is in session at Benicia, and among the many good bills for the benefit of the country is the Maine Liquor Law Bill; it has many friends, so much so that it is feared by its enemies, it will pass both houses. There are thirteen daily newspapers published in San Francisco. The prices for printers are one dollar and a half per 1000 ems, or 50 dollars per week. This may induce printers to come here; but I can tell them on the other hand, that there are more here at present than can get situations. The prices per day for the different tradesmen, run from five to eight dollars per day; but there are a sufficient number here to do all that is to be done. The seat of Government is to be removed to Sacramento city. Board, in first-class hotels, is from 12 to 20 dollars per week, and in second-hand hotels from eight to twelve dollars. Clothing is as cheap as in New York. House rent is high. A small house in San Francisco will draw from 50 to 100 dollars a month. For a business house in San Francisco, you will have to pay from \$600 to \$1000 per month; and indeed, even in Sacramento, a small building for a hotel or store will rent for 500 dollars per month.

A new paper, called the *Reform Banner*, has just been started in Hamilton, by Nicholson & Co., printers. A sailor, by the name of Donald Monroe, came to his death in a very suspicious manner, about ten days ago in this city, and the police authorities have been engaged in examining into it. It seems he was in company with one McLean—got drunk, and wandered off to the Bay, and fell in. This is another victim of the bowl. The police authorities were at a great expense several days, with a coroner's inquest to boot, engaged in examining into the matter. A woman, in London, C. W., came to her death a few days ago by the effects of drunkenness. Mr. Gibson, Surveyor, of Yonge Street has been appointed General Crown Land Agent for Upper Canada. A Dr. Boutillier has been appointed to a similar office in Lower Canada. Alexander McMillan of Prescott is to come out as one of the candidates for that county. A new comet is said to have been seen in the heavens. The Rev. Mr. Thornton's congregation, in Whitby, have presented him with £50 as a present. Great Western Railroad Stock is quoted at 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Grand Trunk 3 per cent. discount. Forty thousand barrels of flour are now stored on Brown's Wharf. It is reported that our Ministry will propose a vote of £70,000 to support a Provincial Army. Lord Elgin, Sir C. P. Roney, and Mr. Hincks are expected out in the packet on the 8th instant. The *Daily Colonist*, of the 5th inst., contains a long leader and very severe attack on George Brown, of the *Globe*. The Conservatives have nursed a rival that has more power in their ranks than any one Journal of theirs in Canada. The Administration, and their late organ, the *North American*, in 1852, turned tail on the platform of Reform of the Perry School, and Mr. Brown took up its principal, its most available planks, and has kicked them overboard, as we said he would. The leaders of the Tories, not being sincere in their Reform pretensions, now want to back out from the pit they have dug for themselves with Mr. Brown's help. Let them do it, but we hope the BETTER PART OF THEIR FOLLOWERS now see that there are TWO CLASSES of corrupt men in Canada, OFFICE-SEEKING Tories, and OFFICE-SEEKING Reformers. Throw them both overboard—banish their minions from the counties. Let Mr. Brown keep on in a straight course, and in a few years his honesty of purpose will be established in the minds of all. He must not wonder at the suspicions of old reformers. They have been twice betrayed within six years.

It is very currently reported that Mr. Hincks's brother, a minister of the Church of England in Ireland, is to be made Bishop of Kingston. The *Colonist* says, that Hincks, last year, offered to give the Church of England in Canada West £20,000 in perpetuity out of the Clergy Reserve funds, if they would give up their right to these lands. John Mitchell and other Irish sibilusters of New York city, are trying to get up an expedition to invade Canada. It is said such a thing is really mooted. It evidently will extend no further than that city. If the Canadians really wanted to rebel against England, they would prefer any other man than Mitchell to lead them. There is not a really influential man in Canada, that at this time dreams of a forcible separation from Great Britain. If such a thing were determined upon, now is not the time to do it, when England is doing her duty in opposing a Russian tyrant. If Canada and England separate, it must be by mutual concession and agreement, asked for by a large majority of the people of Canada. Dr. Workman is appointed Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. The papers complain very much, as also the medical profession, that the Government, although they published for the fair competition of other appli-

Mr. HOLLIS and HAYTON—in alluding to the nomination of Mr. Hopkins, for member for Hulton, we forgot to note, that his vote on the electoral principle in the municipal council question in Lord Sydenham's time, was not one of which we approve. A leading reformer of Trafalgar informs us he is in favour of the Maine Law. Some friends of very old standing in the reform ranks say they cannot place implicit confidence in Mr. Hopkins. In 1849-50, Mr. Hopkins certainly voted well although in the minority, in 1828 to 1834—he behaved very well. In Lord Sydenham's time he quarrelled with Baldwin. Since writing the above, we see Mr. Hopkins has declined running in Hulton. We are told that Mr. Chisholm stands a very good chance of being elected. He is a Maine Law man, opposed to Catholic priesthood influences, and to all state endowments. We give no opinion as to the propriety of electors supporting him. A man by the name of Delisle, committed suicide at Quebec, by jumping into the river.

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—Some time since, a merchant of the name of Wade, carrying on business in the city of Kingston, left suddenly, leaving debts behind him to the amount of several hundred pounds. On the discovery of the gold fields of Australia, he proceeded thither,—fortune favored him,—and he has honorably redeemed his name, by remitting to his creditors the full amount he left indebted to them.

Chicago has fourteen trunk lines of railroad, and thirty-four extension branch lines commuting with it, embracing an extent of 7779 miles of road. In addition to this there are ten trunk lines and three branches, making 1626 miles more. There will be daily leaving and entering the city of Chicago, on the 1st of May next, forty-six trains.

THE MAINE LAW—NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. J. W. Johnston rose to ask leave to present a bundle, (about as round as a barrel,) of Temperance petitions from all parts of the Province, except Cape Breton, in favor of the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law in Nova Scotia. The four Counties of Cape Breton had not yet been heard from, and he craved leave to be allowed to present petitions from those places as they came—the subject being one of general Legislation. Several petitions had not arrived from other counties also, but were daily expected. The following were the number of signatures received:—

COUNTIES.	Number of Signatures
Halifax	4508
Annapolis	2586
Yarmouth	2564
Queen's	1815
Shelburne	2230
Hants	4492
Kings	3342
Pictou	1822
Gaysborough	911
Cumberland	1539
Lanternburgh	270
Digby	909
Sydney	258
Colchester	3742
Total	30,681

—Halifax Athenaeum.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.—We learn with much pleasure that an establishment is about being erected at Newmarket, C.W., for the manufacture of grey cottons. The enterprise was started by Mr. Ellsworth of Newmarket, and Mr. W. A. Clark of this city, and has been taken up with unusual spirit by the business men of Toronto. A company is to be formed, under the General Act, with limited responsibility. The capital is fixed at a moderate sum to commence with—£25,000. The mill is intended to be 150 feet long by 50 feet wide—four stories high, and will contain 120 looms and 5000 spindles. The estimated cost of mill, machinery, repair-shop, and 12 houses for workmen, is £16,250; and the working capital, £8750. It is calculated that 1,200,000 yards of 36-inch cloth can be turned out annually, which, at 5d. per yard, would produce £25,000. Upon this, it is alleged, a very respectable per centage would accrue as profits.—*Globe*.

Among the many uses to which beet-root may be applied, is that of making pasteboard. A manufactory of pasteboard from the pulp of beet-root has just been established at Foulau, in the department of the Haute Marne, France.

No less a sum than £126,444 was remitted last year by Irish emigrants in America and Australia, to their friends in the Limerick emigration district.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We direct the notice of Agents and new Subscribers to the terms of this paper from the 1st of April to the end of the year, viz, for single copies, 4s. 4d. currency; in Club form, from five upwards, 4s. currency; paid in advance. If not paid in advance, of course, the credit terms will apply. Back numbers can be furnished to all requiring them. If the whole volume of back numbers is sent, to those paying in advance 6s. 3d. Agents would oblige by an immediate effort to increase our circulation throughout Canada. Re-member any person sending six new subscribers, has the seventh copy free.

Mr. Alcorn, a Justice of the Peace, was on the Sabbath.

The Veto of the New York Prohibitory Liquor Law.—We regret to announce that Governor Seymour of New York, against the large votes in its favour of the two popular houses of that State, has thought proper to VETO the glorious and humane Maine Law just passed. The people will VETO HIM next fall. To the work all true men.

There is nothing of importance from Europe. No fresh battles. Russia is still near Kafesat, with a large force. The French and British troops were daily arriving there.

TORONTO MARKETS.

We have nothing to offer our readers different from last week. Wheat and Flour have declined somewhat but will probably remain at the price of 6s. 3d. per bushel and 32s. 6d. to 35s. per barrel. Hay and Oats hold their high prices.

T. C. H., Brougham, Pickering, \$11, 1854—We cannot vary from our published terms; if we did, it would be a loss improperly sustained. Mr. Yokem, Crowland, \$14, 1851; C. T., Sarna, \$3 on account of Subs. North Gover Div. \$14 in full, 1853—pays to No. 36, vol. 4. R.C., Niagara, for two subsers, 1851, \$3; C. C., Thorold, \$11. The papers ordered by W. C. D., of Oneida, will be forwarded.

LINCOLN AND WELLAND Sons of Temperance Association.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, on the Canborough Road, in the Township of Pelham, on Wednesday, the 12th of April instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M. which all members are requested to attend.

CHARLES COCKBURN, President. Thorold, 4th April, 1854.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Costiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.

The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.

For Sale by Buttler & Son, Cheapside London, and at S. F. URQUHART'S Electric Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Wholesale Agent in British America. Toronto, April 8, 1854.

TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS.

The Corporation of the City of Toronto, having decided to construct new WATER WORKS, to be supplied by Water from Lake Ontario, will receive plans and estimates from Civil Engineers desirous to compete, until the first day of July next. Two Premiums, one of £100 and the other of £50, will be given for the two best plans. The plans to be sealed, and must be accompanied by a note containing the Signature of the competitor, or a motto corresponding with the plan.

Any further information may be obtained on application at the City Chamberlain's office.

CHAS. ED. ROMAIN, Chairman. Committee Room, Toronto, 25th March, 1854.

TENDERS

WILL be received at the Office of the Clerk of the City Council, until Monday the 10th of April next, from any person or persons desirous to sell to the Corporation not less than 100, nor more than 200 acres of land within six miles of the City Hall. The Tenders to state the price per acre, the nature of the soil, the distance to the nearest Public Road.

The lowest Tender not necessarily to be received. CHARLES DALY, C.C.C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, March 30, 1854.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms. Residence—Cumminsville. Cumminsville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.

...your buildings without first examining the points of his tools, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base. Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire. E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER. Agents wanted. Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business.

Millinery in Particular. And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next. The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH. **Wanted Immediately,** A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, the Toronto House, No. 60 King street. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, AT the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, 50 good Bonnet Makers; also 50 Cape and Mantilla Makers: to whom regular employment will be given. J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, 2 GOOD SALESMEN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the m-floor business need apply, and so such, a liberal salary will be paid. The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street. J. CHARLESWORTH.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail,

The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street. THE Stock is replete with all that is reasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada. No Second Price. J. CHARLESWORTH.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S)

Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments. TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES, of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewellery repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT No. 100.

KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, Which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices. GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded. CALL AND SEE No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn." JAMES DUFFETT. Toronto, March 11, 1854. 1-1f.

W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., No. 119, Yonge Street opposite Elgie's Hotel Toronto.

GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL.

BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay. Toronto, March 20, 1854. 13

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Spring Importations. ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO. BEG to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, Which will comprise a large assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, personally selected in the British and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most liberal Terms. Toronto, March 8, 1854. 13

CHARLES DURAND Esq. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY...

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c. will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province...

H. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general that besides their large stock of PIANOS...

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto Toronto, January 14, 1851.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



AGNEW, DICKEY & Co. Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging—GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him...

Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD!! READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works...

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,

of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public.

C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W.

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices, and a liberal percentage allowed him...

FRESH ARRIVALS! SPRING GOODS. WILLIAM POLLEY, CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE, 66 KING STREET EAST, THIRD DOOR WEST OF CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

DETS to call the attention of the Citizens of Toronto and surrounding Country, to his large and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line, including the latest and most improved Styles in Ladies' Dress Goods...

Every description of Staple Goods; viz., Superior American Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Stout Serge Shirtings, Scarlet, White and blue Flannels...

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church St Toronto March, 1854.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature...

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Nov. 3, 1853.



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD. RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLows. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ECZEMA. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

EXCELLENT OINTMENT. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in

Price, 25 Cents per Box. Put up in large tin metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

R. H. BRETT, 161 King-street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land House, Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street, on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.

RAILWAY NOTICE. THE Great Western Railway open from London to Niagara Falls, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st Dec., 1853.

GOING EAST. Leave London at 8 30 A. M. " Hamilton " 12 25 P. M. Arrived at the Falls at 2 45 P. M. GOING WEST. Leave the Falls at 11 45 A. M. " Hamilton " 2 14 P. M. Arrived at London " 6 0 P. M.

A CARD. YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 250 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

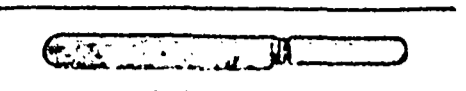
WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE, 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.

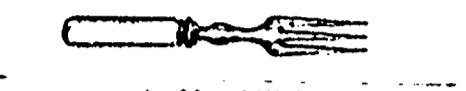
BURGESS & LEISHMAN, (Corner of King and Church Streets,) HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. Resumes his professional duties at his office at the corner of Front Street & Co's Store, corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 2, 1854.



J. B. RYAN, Importer of English and American HARDWARE.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Stand.) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools.



A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE, At 104 Yonge Street, 50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.

75 barrels do do do 20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar. 250 Half-chests Teas, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Soucheong, 154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.

BREWER, McPHAIL & Co., WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE, 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO. W. H. ASHWORTH

Table with columns for Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc. with prices listed.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and show it at last...

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is willing to toil...

Strange indeed would it be, if a land like our own, Where our roses, though latest, are sweetest when blown...

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe, But lead us to summers delightful, clear...

But prosperous as Canada always hath been, This year is the best that she ever hath seen...

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain, Where her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain...

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear...

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woollens of late...

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade...

Our manner of business is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown...

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD. Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods...

HAT AND FUR STORE. HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers...

PRIVATE BILLS. PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS...

NOTICE. WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, 'An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties...'...

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

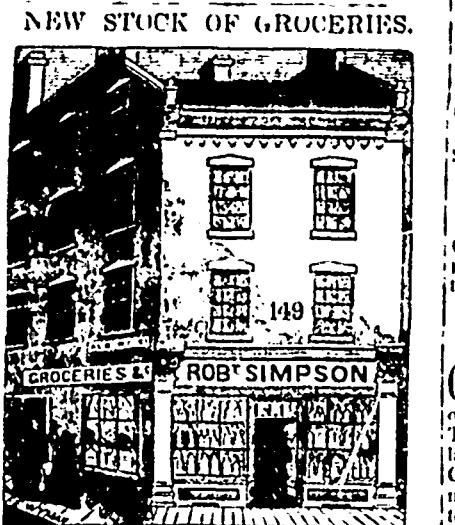
30, KING STREET, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, C.W.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully returns thanks for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him, especially during the past two or three years...

Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Turban and every variety of Straw; Ribbons...

White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Satinett, and Canada Cloths...

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES. ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for sale a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Salt Fish, Nails, Fruits, Crockery, &c.

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. BOOT and shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes...

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal.

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St., Toronto. Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

NEW PAINTING and Glazier Establishment. S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c.

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854. HAMILTON AND TORONTO. THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON. Will until further notice, commencing on Monday next, 20th instant, leave Toronto for Wellington Square...

CHARLES Baker, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, begs leave to inform the public that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) all kinds of SHIRTS, FROCK COATS, &c.

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils...

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House. Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired.

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Near the Liberty Pole, Buffalo City. H. BAYLEY and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street, Toronto.

PRATT'S, Temperance House, Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors, Sweet Home corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. GEORGE HARCOURT, Tailor, Clothier, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street. Directly opposite the Colonial Office, Toronto.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! This Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE...

Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA...

CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Crystal Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c. Parian Statuettes: Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy...

NEW HARDWARE STORE, Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets.

THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE...

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! Turkey against Russia!

ROBERT TAYLOR, At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto. Makes War upon no One;

Winter Stock of Groceries. He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.

25 NEW TERMS AND POSTAGE.

We will send this paper to new Subscribers from this date to the end of the year 1854 for \$1 in advance, or payable in a month. Otherwise the credit terms to remain as they are.

Agent for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Horby; Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Sparrington; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida; T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent; Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville; J. McMonies, Waterdown; T. Finn, Unionville; John Holt, Esquesing; M. L. Burnham, Sombra; W. C. Robertson, London; W. H. Fanny, Cavan; Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek; E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Lat, Oxtord, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Edwood, Kempsville; Mathion B. Smith, Zone Mills.

THE 'CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,' is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news.

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.

Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months. To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.

The 'Son & Gem' will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms. All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors. Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W. ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying a month after subscribing is an advance Subscriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than three months—subscriptions for that period, 2s. 6d. cy, or three for \$1, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each. Paper will not be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at option of Proprietor. Taking and retaining first number sent, makes Subscriber liable for 1854. All Subscribers, unless a special agreement be made to the contrary, are yearly. Agents, to get their copy free, must comply with our terms. Any person sending 5 new subscribers with the money, shall receive a bound copy of 1852, and his paper at half price for 1854.—Sending 8 new and the money, a bound copy of 1852 and copy free for 1854,—12 new with the money, bound copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and a book worth \$1,—15 new with the money, bound copy of 1851, 1852, 1853, copy 1854 free.

Strange indeed would it be, if a find like this were
Where our times, though latest, are sweeter than
blown

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe
But lead us to summers delightfully clear
Should be less attractive, because of its cold,
Than lands full of vices—the sign therein, 'twas gold!

But prosperous as Canada always hath been,
This year is the best that she ever hath seen,
And now she is wreathing a laurel to wear,
That nations may one day be anxious to share.

Her prosperous condition will appear as a plain
Where her farmers get a dollar and a half for grain
While all their productions so readily sell,
At prices which now pay them equally well.

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer
Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear,
Is true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may
By calling on Young Street "One Hundred and Three."

While many must know, an advance very great,
Has been made in the value of woollens of late,
Yet our flannels and Hatters' wares, appear,
Quite as low as the prices we offered last year.

Our Bonnets and Caps have been tastefully made,
With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade,
And our Shawls and our Furs will at once please the
eye
And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

Our manner of business is extensively known,
The lowest price asked, with the article shown,
And such, we determine, shall continue to be,
The unceasing practice at ONE HUNDRED AND
THREE.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN W. DONALD
Respectfully invites attention to his very large
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.
The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which,
the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yds.
of yard wide Prints, fast colors, from 7d.
Also, a few Pieces, as low as 4d.
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast colors 4d.
1,000 "Ginghams and Denims, very heavy 6d.
4,000 "Heavy Manchester Slirting stripes 7d.
3,000 "Fine printed De Lanes 7d.
2,000 Fine Lamin Handkerchiefs 4d.
1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 1 1/2d.
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per
doz. 2s. 8d.
200 "Hosiery 4s.
600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good.
A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.
Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak.
Blankets and Flannels at last years' prices.
Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs,
WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.
Wholesale Department up Stairs.
REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST.
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

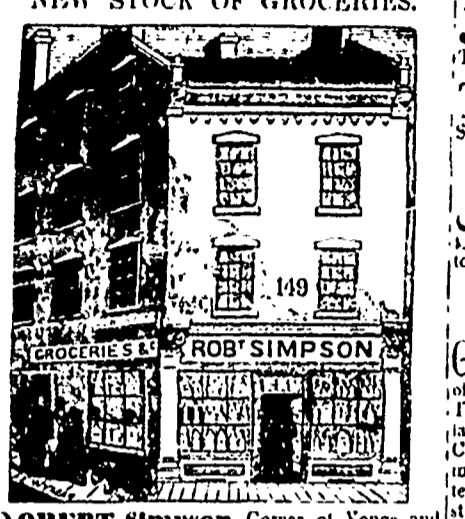
HAT AND FUR STORE.
HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WARE-
HOUSE. Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters
and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton,
Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of
Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all of which
they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have
just imported from New York city, a large supply of
Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early
call from Ladies and Gentlemen.
Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

PRIVATE BILLS.
PARTIES intending to make application to the
Legislative Assembly for **PRIVATE** or **LOCAL**
BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or
conferring corporate powers for commercial or other
purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or bound-
aries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights
or property of other parties,—are hereby notified that
they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules
[which are published in full in the Canada Gazette]
to give **TWO MONTHS' NOTICE** of the application,
in some newspaper published within the County or
Union of Counties affected; sending copies of the first
and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office,
Quebec.
W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

NOTICE.
WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Muni-
cipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An
Act to authorize the imposition and collection of cer-
tain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect
and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor."
It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty
Chapmen, and persons trading, and exposing for sale,
Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers,
or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors,
Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers,
are required to take out a License to enable them to
carry on their respective callings, under certain pen-
alties provided in said By-law.
And having been appointed by the said Muni-
cipality to collect and receive the said and other excise
duties. Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at
my office, in the City Hall, on an after the 1st day of
March next, daily, from 10, A.M. to 3, P.M., to re-
ceive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers,
Pedlars, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, Keepers of Billiard
Tables, Innkeepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Ale
and Beer Houses, and other Keepers of Houses of
Public Entertainment, and to issue licenses there-
for.
ROBERT BEARD,
General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.
Toronto, Feb. 23, 1854.

Bonnets & Millinery,
Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin
Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons
of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers,
Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos,
Coloured Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines,
Dettes, Domestic Ginghams, Hoyle's Prints.
FACTORY COTTON.
White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of
every description Doeskin, Sattinet, and Canada
Cloths, Bankets of every size, a splendid assortment
of Gloves and Winter Hosiery
No connection with any other House in the
City.
Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.
GROCERIES &
ROB' SIMPSON
Corner of Yonge and
Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock
of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, OILS,
FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c. At the very lowest
prices. Fanner's Produce Brought.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f



W. HAMILTON,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W.
HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior
and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, suitable
for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the
Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of
his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of
the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide
Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.
Toronto, 2d January, 1853. 1-1f

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN &
CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre
Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufacturers produce
100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition.
Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or
Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more
than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all
kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for
Sale. Also, 400 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the
most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

W. STEWARD,
PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. re-
turns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the
very liberal support he has received. He still con-
tinues to manufacture a superior article, such as he
has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs
in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned
at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very
low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as
is sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of
the Collar.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

NEW Painting and Glazier Estab-
LISHMENT.—S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign
and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper
Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Vic-
toria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage
from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping
by strict attention to business, and moderate charges
combined with good workmanship and the best ma-
terials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with
their patronage. S. BOOTH & SON.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.
HAMILTON AND TORONTO.
THE STEAMER
CITY OF HAMILTON

WILL, until further notice, commencing on
Monday next, 20th instant, leave Toronto for
Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted)
at Nine o'clock, connecting with stages from thence
to Hamilton. Returning, will leave Wellington
Square at half-past One o'clock, calling at Port Credit
and Oakville, going and returning.
G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, March 17, 1854. 13

A CARD.
CHARLES COCKBURN, (Baillif of D. C., No. 4
in Lincoln, Willand.) Licensed Auctioneer.—
Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales
attended in Town and Country on short notice and
Moderate Terms
Thorold January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

JOHN Bentley, Proprietor of the
No. 71 Yonge Street. Has constantly on hand a
large and well selected Stock of German Drugs
Chemicals Patent Medicines Perfumery Soaps Oils
Paint Varnish Patent Dyer, &c. Also Writing
and Wrapping Papers School Books, Account Books,
Pocket Books, Partfolios, and General Stationery.
N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Pow-
der, Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator,
Tolley's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Linctus, &c.
If Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER,
Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House. Cop-
per, Brass, Lead Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted
up and repaired, Gas, Water, Steam apparatus,
Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the ut-
most promptitude and on the most liberal terms.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Near
the Liberty Pole, Buffalo city—H. BAYLEY
and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations
can be had at all times at this House at very moderate
charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c.,
1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street
Toronto.

T. PRATT'S, Temperance House,
Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg, Good
Stabling attached.
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors
South from corner of Bay and King Streets Toron-
to.
Toronto January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTH-
IER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side
of King Street, Directly opposite the Columnist Office,
Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a
large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Sum-
mer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Ma-
terial. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest
styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk
and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of
almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats,
Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mullers, and Gen-
tlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and
University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made
to order.
G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
This Subscriber have just received a large assort-
ment of **CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-**
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country
Merchants and others.
—ALSO—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of
PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONE-
WARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA
Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services,
CUT AND PLAIN
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers,
Mustard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.
Parian Statuettes:
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety
of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
King Street, Toronto, }
Jan. 2, 1854 } 6-w

NEW HARDWARE STORE,
Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King
and Toronto Streets
The undersigned having leased a portion of those
extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs.
Whitmore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to
invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its
vicinity, to his Well-Assorted **STOCK OF HARD-**
WARE, Comprised in part of the following **GOODS:**
Furnishing and Building Hardware,
Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Black-
smith's Tools,
Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japaned Ware,
Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
Turkey against Russia!
ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of
Yonge and Albert Streets,
Toronto.
Makes War upon no One;
But he invites his numerous customers to commence
a Campaign against his well assorted
Winter Stock of Groceries.
He will offer against the assailants any amount of
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
every description of Family Groceries.
All of which will form his only barricades—and he
craves that the
Ammunition used against them
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper
missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.
City Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold.
City and country customers will find his Stock of
Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

DELICIOUS TO ONE PERSON, for \$9 in advance,
or payable in a month. Any Subscriber who
has paid 6s. 3d for the year, who will send
us two new subscribers at \$1, for the balance
of 1854 shall have his paper passed free of
postage, or may deduct out of the money to
be sent for the two new Subscribers 1s. 4d.
current—the amount of his postage on this
paper for 1854. These new terms will apply
to agents (excepting the commission clause.)
Persons wanting the back numbers of 1854
will be charged as usual. 18th Feb, 1854.

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John
Tyner, Cumminsville, Robert Balmor, Oak-
ville, A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec;
Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham,
Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ra-
ppee Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George
Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John
Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Facey,
Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Muldock, Aylmer,
Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia;
C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph;
Felix Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby,
Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James
Shaw, Fort Credit, J. L. Green, Waterford;
George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham
Spartanburg; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers,
Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm.
H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath;
George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn;
D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; I. Cooper,
Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J.
Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C.
Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Movorn, Binbrook;
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